

Supplement, to the Saturday Press January 22d, 1881.

PLANTERS' COLUMN.

(Continued.)

MAKAKA, OAHU, January 12th, 1881.

In reference to your article of January 1st, on guano as an auxiliary to the growth of sugar canes on these islands, it may not perhaps be known that guano or crude phosphate was tried a few years ago on the table and bottom lands of Kauai. Nearly three acres of cane—part of a forty acre field—were treated with the phosphate sent to the writer as a favor by the agent of the American Guano Company from their islands. The guano was of 50 per cent grade, the other half being organic matter, carbonate of lime, and about 9 per cent moisture. The result was quite remarkable. From the first start of the plants up to maturity, the question was frequently asked of the writer, what caused the difference in growth of that particular part of the field from the rest.

Near to us on the equatorial islands are many thousands of tons of phosphate guano, containing too much carbonate of lime to warrant their shipment to Europe. Previous to the American rebellion cargoes were annually shipped to Georgia for use in cotton agriculture; since then the phosphate beds of South Carolina supply a quantity, although they only range from 12 to 14 per cent in phosphates. There are deposits on this island and the Koloa districts of Kauai that deserve notice and may perhaps, before long, be of importance to the State, showing on rough analysis from random pieces that they contain a percentage of phosphate considerably greater than the South Carolina beds, or even contained in the exports from the Chincheas—the latter only averaging 14 per cent phosphate. The writer thinks from his own experience that considerable good can be done among ourselves with a little attention in checking the fermentation in old fields by using the debris from the furnaces, sowing it in the rows after the young cane is about a foot high. JOHN ROSS.

The sugar crop of Louisiana promises excellently. Grinding is now in progress, and tests show an excess of saccharine matter of 33½ per cent, compared with last year's cane.

The prospects of the Cuban sugar crop continue excellent, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, but the crop will be somewhat late, because little old cane is left on the fields.

The sugar crop of Louisiana is partially estimated at 237,000 hogsheads, an increase of 71,000 hogsheads over 1879. The molasses yield will exceed that of 1879 by 810,000 gallons.

Speeches at the Banquet Last Week.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the state dinner was concluded last week we were unable to give all of the speeches that were made. We produce them in full, however, this week, including the King's speech, which was published last Saturday. His Excellency W. L. Green, who proposed the first toast, the health of His Majesty the King, spoke as follows:

"You are all aware of the reasons for which we are assembled here this evening, and that it is the purpose of His Majesty the King to proceed on a tour around the world. I consider it my duty to state that my colleagues and myself have endeavored to dissuade the King from taking this step, but as it was evident that the King had come to a decision upon the subject in spite of the dangers which were represented to him, the Ministers considered it their duty to take the greatest advantage they could from the undertaking. In furtherance of this His Ex. W. N. Armstrong has been appointed to accompany His Majesty as Commissioner of the Board of Immigration, and I am sure that Mr. Armstrong will find his hands strengthened in the exercise of his duties by the presence of the King. This is neither a fit place nor time for explaining a Ministerial policy, but there is one point upon which ideas are opportune—that is immigration. I see before me many gentlemen identified with our planting interests and I will say to them that I think there is some hesitation on the part of the planters to co-operate with the government in the question of repopulation. The government line does not appear to be the planters' line. The government have liberally provided for the planters' necessities in the matter of labor, and I think that it is appropriate for the planters to show a desire to co-operate with the government in promoting population. The government desires population as well as labor and especially does it desire women and children. I have now the pleasure of proposing 'The Health of His Majesty, King Kalakaua.'"

The toast was enthusiastically received, three ringing cheers were given, and the band played the National Anthem.

The King then rose, the whole company rising at the same time, and said:

"MR. MINISTER AND GENTLEMEN:—

I thank you heartily for the kind and loyal manner in which you have responded to the toast. I reciprocate fully your kindly feeling. Around this table are gathered people of many nations. In common with my predecessors, I desire the best welfare of all who gather under our flag in my dominions, and I believe that you who come from other lands, bringing with you the large wealth, enterprise and intelligence of those lands, sympathize with me in my desire to protect my native Hawaiian people, and strengthen my nation.

To do this we must work in harmony under the Constitution and laws, and I recognize cheerfully the fact that Hawaii, as one of the family of nations, must be governed in accordance with the ideas which control constitutional governments.

We have many difficult questions to settle arising out of our peculiar situations; they demand the best statesmanship and patient investigation. I am in hopes while absent, to gather some ideas which shall aid in their solution.

Your cordiality to-night is but another evidence with that which I have observed in other parts of my kingdom, that I may rely upon the best elements in my kingdom to sustain my efforts and those of my government in upholding the independence of my kingdom and the welfare of the people.

Having appointed my sister as Regent during my absence and placed with her a responsible Ministry, I have hopes that the Government of the Kingdom will be administered with full confidence and satisfaction to the nation. If there have been mistakes in the past, let us profit by the lessons of experience, and with honesty of purpose let us press on to a future which I trust may be bright with prosperity and hopefulness.

Again I thank you for myself and the Royal Family."

As the King concluded a spontaneous cheer broke

from the company and he was much affected by the manifestation of good feeling.

His Ex. H. A. P. Carter spoke next:

"NOBLES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have a toast to propose which not only appeals to your sense of loyalty as subjects, but to your gallantry as gentlemen. I propose that we drink 'The Health of Her Majesty Queen Kapiolani and of the Members of the Royal Family.' I need not remind you, who know as well as I, the good deeds of our noble lady, the unobtrusive charities of our Queen, which have won the highest opinion, not only among her own native people, but also in the foreign community. And also unnecessary to remind you of the beneficent spirit of other members of the Royal Family, especially the most excellent Lady, who is to be the Regent of the Kingdom."

The toast was loudly cheered.

His Ex. Governor Dominis replied:

"I thank the nobles and gentlemen on behalf of Her Majesty for the manner in which they have drunk the toast. By the King's departure, Her Royal Highness the Princess Kapiolani, His Majesty's sister was going to assume the burden of government. This will be a new and trying responsibility, and I share in the anxiety which she feels. But she will have the assistance and will depend upon the counsel of His Majesty's Ministers. I hope that when the King returns he will find the nation satisfied and that His Majesty will be satisfied too." [Applause.]

His Ex. W. L. Green then proposed "the health of General Comly and the other members of the diplomatic corps, dwelling on the necessity of cordial relations for our government, with the great powers." [Great Applause.]

The United States Minister Resident responded as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to respond on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps to the toast just proposed, and to thank you, not only for the sentiment itself, but for the very flattering manner in which you have received it.

We respond to the Hawaiian, *Aloha* with alacrity. It would have been better if my able and experienced friend and colleague, the British Commissioner had consented to respond on behalf of the Diplomatic body. I would have been better suited if my talented friend and colleague, the French Commissioner had consented to respond. I am sure that the ripe experience and thorough diplomatic training of the one would have given us some trenchant thought to take home with us and make the occasion memorable. I am sure that the versatility and grace of the other would have decorated the occasion with such garlands of wit and sentiment, and fancy as would have made it a thing of beauty and a joy forever. [Applause.]

As for me, I can only thank you.

We tender to you our aspirations for the health, wealth, and prosperity of the whole Hawaiian Nation, and our hope that it may remain free and independent always. That the King may live long and govern wisely (enthusiastic applause,) by calling about him the wisest and best of the people, at the moment when we are about to strengthen the Throne and make his reign illustrious (loud cheers); men who will have and deserve to have the respect and confidence not only of the Sovereign, but of all the people (applause); men who will cement the bonds, not only of national unity, but of amity and good will with the Great Powers in the family of nations, which have been the best and surest friends of Hawaii in the past. [Immense applause.]

So please your Majesty these are pregnant matters full of meaning—too full for a mere passing reference at this board, where our object may be supposed to be chiefly enjoyment.

In conclusion, I will only join in a sentiment which I propose, not in the cold terms of formal courtesy, but with high consideration and sincere respect. *The health of His Majesty's Ministers.* [Great applause and cheers.]

His Ex. the Attorney General rose and spoke as follows:

"I am sure the members of the Cabinet accept with sincere thanks the kind assurances which you gentlemen have tendered this evening, and especially are we grateful for your kind consideration, at the moment when we are about to suspend, for a time, the harmonious relations which exist between the members of the government, those relations which are suspended in view of the arrangements which are now complete for His Majesty's early departure from this kingdom. In the fulfillment of a long and cherished hope, the realization of a dream of his boyhood, in which I too indulged with him, more than a third of a century ago, His Majesty is about to embark on a voyage around the globe. It seems, indeed, more like fiction than reality, that after the lapse of these many years, by a strange combination of circumstances, I should be permitted to join in the realization of those early dreams. And I am sure that all of you, gentlemen, will take the same interest which the Cabinet take in watching the progress of his journey. The starting point is indeed novel. It is where the outmost limit, the frontier point of European civilization has reached. It is well the frontier point, the advanced post standing abreast of Asiatic civilization. Here the tidal waves of vast and different masses of human life are meeting without obstruction. Starting from this point, His Majesty will follow a line of travel, not at first through the land of the younger races, but rather through those countries where the older races are found. He will look upon that Japanese race, which stood so long before European civilization, and refused its offers, but which, suddenly, threw open and back its own doors, thrust out its arms and began taking to itself the best which that European civilization could give. He will look upon the Chinese race, which was old when the powerful nations of the earth were young; that nation which is to-day making prosperity possible in these islands, by its contribution of labor. He will see that East Indian race, so mysterious in its habits of life and thought, from which it may be, in the course of events, there shall be drawn a new source of life for this kingdom, and beyond, he will see those great and individualized races which hold the earth from the boundaries of Asia westward to the limit of this kingdom, but from this long travel, he will acquire large information, by observation and intercourse. It will serve him well hereafter. One might perhaps think that in these quiet islands in these summer seas, there would be none of the problems which agitate men. Yet, in truth, there is nowhere to-day, a country which presents such an array of formidable questions. I am sure you will appreciate the serious difficulties which His Majesty's Ministers must meet at all times, in every way, in every form. We are not alone in this, for in a smaller way, share with those who govern other countries, in the perplexities of statesmanship. For where is there a civilized race, to-day, which is not in a measure groping in the dark, in the anxious search for answers to questions which imperatively demand answer. Permit me to bespeak for His Majesty's Ministers, during his absence from his kingdom, the cordial support of you, gentlemen, who at this table officially represent all the civilized and powerful nations of the earth, for by you, there is no doubt, much may be done through moral support in the intelligent, just and equal administration of government."

Allow me in closing to propose a toast, 'The Consular Corps Residing in this Kingdom.'"

The Attorney General spoke well, and his remarks were well received.

Mr. Schaefer, Consul for Italy, replied on behalf of the Consular Corps:

"In the names of my colleagues of the Consular Corps, I have the honor to thank you for the toast just now proposed."

While it is the duty of the foreign Consuls to

promote and increase the general interests existing between the Hawaiian kingdom and the country they have the honor to represent, this duty becomes more pleasing to them the longer they sojourn on these islands, and become identified with the country and the people, in their strivings of the past, their hopeful prosperity of the present and, under Providence, their successful consummation of the problems which the future has in store for them.

This is a cause of gratification and pleasure to my colleagues and myself on the eve of His Majesty's departure for distant lands, to participate in this social reunion of Hawaiian and foreign officials and to join in the good wishes that go forth from among them to speed the King on his way and to hope for his safe return to his people, after a voyage laden with rich experiences and manifold blessings.

I believe it to be the privilege of him who responds to the toast to propose a sentiment. With the permission of Your Majesty therefore, I beg to avail myself of this privilege in proposing the health of the ladies. God bless them."

Mr. Davidson by the unanimous desire of the whole company responded to the toast and was applauded as he rose.

"Mr. Davidson said: I am surprised that I should be called upon to respond to the sentiment proposed, as there are so many present who by their many fascinating qualities had won the admiration and regard of the fair sex generally, and whose domestic fidelity would enable them to speak eloquently of the graces and traits of women who in all nations and all ages enthralled man, and not depend upon me, whose professional life has brought to my knowledge certain domestic trials and contentions where the ladies were not actors on the right side. I have passed through the places that His Majesty is about to visit on his projected tour around the world and in Japan, China, India, Egypt and Europe. I have found women everywhere the greatest ornament of creation and man's best companion, and one result may follow from His Majesty's contemplated tour, accompanied, as he will be, by two gallant Hawaiians, the ladies abroad generally will doubt not from the gentlemen on their travels that we are a race of handsome men, and we may expect in time to come a large emigration of spinsters of a doubtful age, and if they come we can only as gallant gentlemen give them a warm welcome and receive them with open arms."

He proposed "The Health of the Banks and Bankers."

Mr. Bishop replied in a few words, saying that "the prosperity of the bankers meant prosperity of the people, and that if the bankers were prosperous so would be the community."

We append a list of the invitations issued:

His Excellency, General Comly, Minister Resident of the United States; Honorable James H. Wodehouse, H. B. Majestey's Commissioner and Consul-General; and M. Ratard, acting Commissioner for the Republic of France. Their Honors, Chief Justice Harris, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Associate Justice Judd, and Associate Justice McCully. His Excellency, J. O. Dominis, Governor of Oahu; Hon. C. R. Bishop, H. A. Kahana, A. S. Cleghorn, J. Moanani, J. I. Dowsett, S. N. Castle, S. K. Keai, J. M. Kapena, S. G. Wilder, and Godfrey Rhodes; Honorable, E. O. Hall, W. J. Smith, W. C. Parke, W. P. Wood, H. A. Widenmann, J. W. Kawainui, Robert J. Dyer, H. H. Hoffmann, for Austria-Hungary, C. S. Bartow, for Chile, A. J. Cartwright, for Peru, R. W. Laine, for Spain, J. O. Carter, for Japan, J. H. Paty, for the Netherlands, J. Perry, for Portugal, T. H. Davies, Vice-Consul for Great Britain, F. P. Hastings, for the United States, H. K. Macfarlane, for Denmark, H. Spencer, U. S. Consular Agent, China, Fong, Chinese Consular Agent, H. W. Schmidt, for Germany, F. T. Hackfeld, for Sweden and Norway; Messrs. J. M. Davidson, B. H. Austin, R. F. Bickerton, S. B. Dole, F. M. Hatch, J. Russell, W. O. Smith, R. McKibbin, S. N. Emerson, F. B. Hutchinson, J. S. McGrew, E. C. Webb, Majors G. W. Macfarlane, C. G. Gulick and A. Rosa, Capt. H. N. and Messrs. A. T. Atkinson, L. C. Pfleger, P. C. Jones, G. H. Luce, E. A. Burchard.

Circular.

The following letter from the Hawaiian Government to the members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps will interest all our readers:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
HONOLULU, Jan. 17th, 1881.

SIR:—I have already informed you under date of 15th inst., that His Majesty proposes to make a tour around the world, visiting first some of the principal countries of the East, en route for Europe. I have now the honor to inform you that His Majesty will be accompanied on this journey by His Excellency Wm. Nevins Armstrong, who has been appointed Royal Commissioner of Immigration.

One of the main objects of this appointment is to enable this Government to obtain the best possible information, in the different countries through which the Royal Commissioner may pass, regarding the different races which inhabit them, in the hope that some one or more may be found, that may prove in all respects a suitable people to introduce into this kingdom, to assist in replenishing the population, and I have to beg that you will kindly lend this Government your valuable assistance in obtaining the information they desire.

In order to enable you to form some idea of the kind of information this Government desires, it may be well if I state in a few words as possible, some of our special needs or I may perhaps say some of the special difficulties with which this subject is surrounded.

This group of islands contains a comparatively large area of productive land still unbroken by the plough, and it will perhaps give a better idea of its undeveloped capacities if I say, what I believe is within due limits, that if the group were peopled as thickly as say the volcanic island of Mauritius, estimating on the basis of arable land in each only, it could support a population of nearly a million souls, whilst the actual population of the group to-day is about 60,000 only, of which the pure native population is not over 44,000, and has been so far steadily decreasing.

The main and most profitable productions of the country are sugar and rice, and the demand for labor for cultivating these articles is large. This demand has been met to a large extent by the importation of the inhabitants of Madeira and the Azores, Polynesians from various islands in the South Pacific and by Chinese. Unfortunately none of these quite meet all the requirements. The people from Madeira and the Azores are perhaps a little above the requirements in some respects, that is as simple laborers, or at all events, they seem more adapted for working small cattle ranches or other enterprises on their own account, than for working as laborers on plantations; still they are an excellent addition to our population and bring their families with them.

With regard to the Polynesians, we may be said to be in the stage of experiment. Some of those who have taken most interest in them and have had the most experience, doubt whether we can count upon this race to form a permanent and fruitful addition to our population. The circumstance which would seem to present itself as so desirable, viz., that they are the same race as our own people, may perhaps be the one which will prevent them from staying the heretofore excessive death rate of this race in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Chinamen, of which we had 6000 in 1879, and large numbers have arrived since, and indeed are now pouring in on their own account, are an exceptionable as laborers, whether on their own account, or working for others; but unfortunately they do not bring their women with them, and it may be necessary soon to forbid the men pouring in upon us without their families, the disproportion of the sexes and deficiency of females being already too great in this group. It is also objected that the Chinese as a body never can become good citizens of any country but China, and that the franchise and right of citizenship which by our laws are so easily acquired here, would not be a safe power to entrust them with, in view of the large numbers which now threaten to come amongst us.

A good many European immigrants are on the way to this Kingdom, principally Norwegians and Germans, but it may perhaps be doubted whether this group of tropical islands will form an exception to the tropical sugar growing countries of the world, and be able to maintain a working peasantry of pure European blood. At any rate, some of the strong and industrious tropical races are likely to prove more economical as field hands.

In this dilemma the Government have been referred to the Eastern Archipelago where no doubt industrious and prolific tropical races exist, but whether it is a feasible project to transplant them at all, or whether if transplanted they would, under the totally new circumstances and surroundings continue to labor and to increase as they seem to do in their own islands, are problems which I do not profess to be able to solve, but I have some doubt about the success of such an attempt.

A considerable number of our planters and others have often called the attention of this Government to British India, and to the introduction into this group of what is known as the British India Coolie system. It is a matter of general knowledge that East India Coolies under a system worked out with extreme care, and by the combined action of the British, the Indian and the different Colonial Governments have enabled British Colonial planters to grow immense quantities of sugar at prices which can compete in the markets of the world, with the produce of any other country.

It is natural that our planters should look upon a well regulated supply of the cheapest class of labor, with favorable eyes, especially as having the advantage of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which gives them an enhanced price for their main productions over what they could obtain in the markets of the world, the two combined, that is the highest price for their produce and the cheapest system of labor to be got, would be very profitable.

To obtain British Indian laborers, a special arrangement with Great Britain would be necessary. This Government has already taken some steps in this direction, but the conclusion to which His Majesty's present advisers have arrived is that it is not desirable to press this matter upon the attention of the British Government at present, or at least whilst the British regulations which the system seems to necessitate remain in force. Could this country obtain from British India a few thousand East Indians with their wives and families, such people as could be allowed to remain in the country, become Hawaiian subjects, and be part of our population, the Government would consider it a great boon, and it is rather in this direction that our Commissioner will be directed to make enquiries. There are no doubt many difficulties in the way, and perhaps none is more prominent than that even the British Colonies which have availed themselves of East Indian labor, have been unable to obtain the low proportion of 40 East Indian women to 140 people, and the island of Mauritius which may be said to be almost a part of India, has a population, mainly composed of East Indian Coolies, in which the proportion of males to females is extremely large, and such as it would not be right for this Kingdom to contemplate, as a permanent condition of affairs.

However as I have already intimated this Government is of opinion that it is neither politic nor consistent with the general principles of a Constitutional Government, to attempt to organize a system for the introduction of great numbers of mere laborers, who could not well become part of the population, but would be governed by the few who possess the land and the capital, but rather it should be their policy to encourage the introduction of people who although they might be able to command a somewhat higher rate of wages, would become part of the people with the franchise and other rights of citizens.

In fine the policy of this Government to endeavor to supply this country with population rather than simply with labor, and if you can kindly by correspondence, printed matter or otherwise, assist our Commissioner in his efforts to obtain information which may conduce to this end, you will add another favor to the many great ones which the Representatives of foreign nations have conferred upon this country.

I take this opportunity to renew the assurances of the high respect and consideration, with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed,) W. L. GREEN,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From Our Hilo Correspondent.

HILO, January 14th, 1881.

EDITOR SATURDAY PRESS:—We have been favored for several nights of the past week with fine views of Mauna Loa, and of the end of the only flow visible. Mauna Loa has been quite active. The flow seems to be more difficult to reach than formerly. It is still quite brilliant. No parties have been to see it, that we have heard of, since my last letter. A party which has since visited the flow, and the last time reached the three cones, within fifteen miles of the source of the flow, and would have proceeded further, but for the scarcity of water, will start next Monday and make another attempt to reach the source.

J. A. M.

[Communicated.]

In a late issue of the *Gazette* we are informed that the Ewa road is in a "most abominable condition." I am sorry to say we have another roadway quite as much frequented as that to Ewa, and in quite as "abominable" a condition—I refer to the Nuuanu Valley road. Mentioning "en passant" the stocks and stones with which this apology for a road is covered, and which bump the very vitals out of anyone undertaking a carriage drive up the valley, and knock to pieces the springs of any kind of vehicle, I would call the attention of "whom it may concern" to the danger of traveling over said road. Just makai of the Ice Works there was lately a large hole in the road, which some bright genius has attempted to stop with a large block of stone stuck in on end. Now, instead of a hole, we have an ugly upright stone in the very middle of the road.

Some weeks ago a tree was blown down nearly opposite the residence of His Ex. W. L. Green. It fell with its top reaching to the center of the road, where it has since remained, compelling a detour to pass it. More than three months ago an official was informed that there was a hole in the wooden bridge makai of His Ex. W. L. Green's residence, which endangered the limbs, if not the lives, of travelers. As yet nothing has been done towards mending this bridge.

A few men judiciously employed might make, if not a good road up the valley, at least a passable one.

A TALKATIVE.
[The stone complained of above just makai of the Ice Works, has been removed since our correspondent wrote.—Ed.]